by the fall of Kars, as in Europe by the case of seer Cel. Turr, who, in the belief that the Endish Government was able to protect its officers, and not heritate to abey the orders which sent him 20 Bucharest where he was brutally arrested by the Austrian kidnappers. Lord Palmerston did not find it expedient to remonstrate against the outmge, and his organs, The Morning Post, The Globe, and lately The Times, also denounced Türr as a deserter! I do not know whether those organs would apply the same epithet to the great Duke of Mariborough; but certainly Türr acted after the example of the Hero of Blenheim. The arrest of the poor Hungarian officer made a deep impression spon the Italians willing to enlist in the Anglo-Italian Legion, since nearly all of them are claimed by Austria as deserters, and the fate of Col. Tur is to them no inducement to enter into English service. But while England has tarmished her honor by not upholding the inviolability of her uniform, the Sultan, the only real gentleman among all the crowned heads of Europe, has again distinguished himself by protesting strongly against the imprisonment of Col. Türr on his teragainst the imprisonment of Col. Türr on his territory; he denies the authority of the Austrian armyl of occupation to usurp the rights of sovereignty, and maintains that in Moldo-Wailachia judicial power is not to be exercised except by the authorities approved by the Saltan's vice-gerents, the Hospodars. Accordingly he insists upon the liberation of the unfortunate victim of Linglish subserviency to Austrian brutality.

The details of the plan of the part campaign are

The details of the plan of the next campaign are be discussed and arranged in a Council of War, at Paris, early in January, while the Russiaus, in advance of the Western Powers, have already concerted their plans of defense. It seems that the scheme of abandoning all the second-rate positions, and concentrating the forces on the most important strategical points, is to be carried out still more effectively than before. The capture of Kinburn, by which two thousand Russians and several caninto the hands of the Allies, without damage to the enemy, was a glaring example of the uselessness of small fortresses and of the danger of wasting the strength of the army to keep them garwasting the strength of the army to keep talem gar-risoned. Accordingly the fortifications of Odessa will likewise be destroyed, and the troops with-drawn from the town, which will be protected solely by its mercantile character. But Nikolaieff has been converted into a first-rate fortress, and General Todtleben, summoned to St. Pe-tersburg, when he was received with tri-umphal honors, has now to complete the fortifi-cations of the capital, of Viborg, and of some other important places on the Baltic shores. The greatest efforts are being made to baffle the move-ments of the Allies, and as Pelissier and Codring-ton lost the opportunity to drive the Russian forces out of the Crimea when demoralized by the fall of the Malakoff they could not have offered any serious resistance. Prince Gorchakoff will now hathe last fortnight the outposts and vanguard of the French in the Baidar Valley have been attacked by the Russians, who seem to reconnoiter the positions of their enemies before they try once more the fortune of war in a pitched battle; and I would not be astonished to hear that in spite of the season Gorchakoff has assumed the offensive in earnest either against the army corps of Eupatoria, or the troops at Kertch and Yenikale. Russia can-not, unless it be by some able and successful moves in the field, regain her lost ascendancy in Ger-many. All the smaller kings and princes are shaken in their faith in the Czar, and begin to shaken in their faith in the Czar, and begin to gravitate toward France, in the belief that the Imperial "parvenu" might after all, as long as he is in power, he as good a protector of monarchy in Europe as the Czar Nicholas was for the last quarter of the century. Prussia alone continues to eling to Russia. The Ministerial paper of Berlin, the Zeit, comments upon the last peace proposi-tions in a most unfriendly spirit, and points out the fallacy of a pretended neutralization of the Black Sea, which, while it forbids Russia to build a fleet in that Sea, leaves the fleets of the Allies and of Turkey unscathed in the Aegean, barring their to the Euxine only by a paragraph of a paper treaty. The neutralization of the Black Sea would therefore be, according to the Prussian organ, merely a humiliation of Russia, unjustly

organ, merely a numeration of Russia, anjustry curtailing her rights of sovereignty.

Vienus papers admit that the propositions were fairly stated by the English journals as regards the neutralization of the Euxine, the cession of a strip of Bessarabia, including Reni and Ismail, and the abandonment of any pretensions to an exclusive protectorate; but they deny that Russia was summoned to destroy or not to rebuild her for-tresses on the Black Sea, or to pledge herself not to fortify the Aland Islands. The English version is right, but the Western Powers are ready to yield the two points disputed by the Austrian pa-

Considerable importance is attached to a semi-official pamphlet which has just appeared at Paris, to demonstrate the necessity of a Congress for the effication of Europe. It clearly shows that Napoleon, having carried most of his points by means of the English alliance, seeks now by a Congress to put himself on such terms with Russia, Austria and Prussia, as to be able to separate from his exclusive alliance with England. The pamphlet has, therefore, at London created some dissatisfaction. It is considered as the first step for loosening the "entente cordiale."

George Ghika, Prince of Moldavia, has abolished the slavery of the gipsies in Moldavia. His decree has been construed by the English press as an emancipation of the seris; but such is not the ease. The Moldavian peasant remains a serf as before; it is to the brown race of the gipsics chattels, bought and sold, as the black race is in America, that he has given freedom. Prince Ghika has removed this stain from this country's escutcheon, and his example may seen be followed by his colleague Stirbey in Wallachia.

According to the latest telegraphic advices, Omer Pasha fell back on the 1th Dec. upon Redut Kaleh, in consequence of an advance of the Russians. The English Embassador at Teheran has struck his flag.

The Madrid Gazette of the 12th inst. contains

the Royal decree sanctioning the bill adopted by the Cortes, which declares Spain an inviolable asylum for all political refugees (of course for-eigners—not Cuban rebels) and acknowledges the principle that the surrender of such exiles shall never be consented to in any treaty for the extradition of criminals. Belgium has, on the other hand, restricted her hospitality by declaring that any attempt at assassination of a European monarch will not be taken for a political crime, and as it is well known that nothing is easier in France or Austria, where the institution of the Grand Jury is anknown, than to indict somebody on the plea of a conspiracy for imperatricide. Belgium no longer offers safety to the more conspicuous political leaders. In Switzerland, where the late Cantonal elections were favorable to the Liberals and Proeighty Hungarians-and among them en. Klopka-are to be naturalized. Sin se the rulties with Austria have been arranged, religious questions have become more important in the Cantons than political movements, and the question whether it is by the spirit or the letter of the Bible that we are to be governed in our faith, at present absorbs the interest of the Switzers in all the Protestant Cantons.

-which tends to monopolize the pawnbroking and banking business of the country, and to concentrate all the great companies of trade, public works, and even manufacturing enterprises, into one societye given rise to the establishment of a similar inon in Austria, and Spain may soon likewise get the benefit of a Credit Mobilier. The fundamental idea of those great companies is evidently berrowed from socialism; and indeed the first pro-jectors, Messra. Louis Eichthal and Isaac and Eugene Perreiere, are late St. Simonians. Swallowing up, by and by, all individual enterprise, and killing competition by an always-expanding capital, the Credits Mobilier must soon either absorb the Government or be absorbed by it. In either case, they lead to a complete bankocracy, where the State is transformed from a political into an industrial, trading and swindling Society. No Government firmly established on sound financial foundations can risk the grant of such privileges as

The immense success of the Credit Mobilier at Paris

are required for these institutions; but the halfbankrupt rulers of France, Austria and Spain, not caring for the future, and looking only for the expediency of the present moment, recklessly put their existence in jeopardy by pawning the country to a swindling company, and introducing Socialism in high life, while they persecute it in the lower

## THE WAR.

MORE HUMBUG.

The following is published in the English papers. A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin relates an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Russia and the United States have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, in case war should break out between Britain and America; but another version is that the agreement merely relates to the purchase of ships-of-

The following is a paragraph in the Vienna Austrian Gazette: "There is a good deal of "talk in the military circles of a treaty hav-"ing recently been concluded between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Washington, in which they bind themselves to lend each other effective assistance in the event of a war breaking out between the United States and the Western Powers. It is further said, and with greater probability, that Russia is negotiating with the States for 45 to 50 ships-of-war.

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The idea of calling together a European Congress, "to settle, not only the present Eastern difficulty, but "all the complications in European relations that have "arisen since the Congress of Vienna"—in other words, to readjust the Balance of Power—is reported to be the pet idea of the Emperor Napoleon, and to be exceedingly distasteful to England. Napoleon is said to have actually commissioned M. de Seebach, the Minister of Saxony, who has gone to St. Petersburg as bearer of the views of the smaller German States, to bring the suggestion under the immediate consideration of the Emperor Alexander. How utterly displeasing this proposal is to the English Government may be inferred from the language of The London Times, which says: "Rather than submit our quarrel" to a Congress in which Russia would be ommipotent by the votes of her vassals and mercenaries, let the "to a Congress in which Russia would be compotent by the votes of her vassals and mercenaries, let the sword decide between us! We did not draw it without counting the cost, and we ought not to sheathe it without some better guaranty than can be afforded by the wisdom or fairness of a Congress of European sovereigns!" It is needless to say that the influence of France, more than of Russia, is feared

Congress.

In connection with this alleged idea of Napoleon's in connection with this alleged idea of Napoleon's is the publication in Paris of a pamphlet entitled "Necessité d'un Congres pour pacifier l'Europe." by un homme d'Etat. This pamphlet has made a sensaby un homme d'Eldi. This pampaiet has made a sensa-tion. Pains are taken to promulgate that the writer is a M. Dureyier, but the general impression is that the Emperor himself is the author. The work is largely quoted from in the English journals. It advocates the immediate calling of a Congress of Nations.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The week's news presents no new facts as to the suggress of the peace negotiations. We have, however, a great many reports and surmises, the tenor of il indicating increased hopes of a renewal of direct conditions.

all indicating increased hopes of a renewal of direct negotiations.

The Presse, of Vienna, has the following:

"We learn from a respectable source that the English journals are misinformed when they state that Count Esterhazy is the bearer of an ultimatum to the Russian Government. He is simply commissioned to communicate to the Russian Cabinet propositions which may ultimately lead to peace. A perfect understanding prevails between Vienna, Paris and London; but a rejection of the terms now made will hardly immediately lead to the direct participation of Austria in the war. Austria will make another political demonstration—recall her Minister—before she resolves on taking a step of such extreme inportance."

The Vienna Oesterreichische Zeitung adds:

"Up to the present moment Austria has not pledged herselt to enforce the conditions of peace, as they now stand, with the sword. Indeed, it would be simply risticulous to mennec Russia at a season when it is impossible to attack her."

As regards the nature of the terms offered to Russia, the Vienna Gazette says:

"In fact, all the lost positions are to be restored.

As regards the nature of the terms offered to Russia, the Vienna Gazette says:

"In fact, all the lost positions are to be restored. The mouths of the Dueister and Danube, and, with the exception of a few points, the Crimean coast, are in the hands of the opponents of Russia, and the sea is forbidden to Russian ships. Yet Russia is to suffer no territorial imuitation; the Baltic is to be open to her ships, and the Euxine to its commercial navy. She must give up the luxury of a Black Sea fleet and open her ports to foreign consuls. But, on the other hand, she need raze none of her fortifications. Nothing is demanded which would wound the dignity or lower the military honor of Russia. The command of the Sulina mouth of the Bannbe was acquired by Russia without the consent of Europe, and only held under the pretense of guaranteeing the continent of Europe against the plague. But Europe, which no longer requires the the plague. But Europe, which no longer requires the aid of Russia to secure her against that evil, does need, and must have, the freedom of the Danube."

The official Dresden Journal states that Russia has

expressed her willingness to agree to the neutrality of the Black Sea, subject to certain conditions. Other Prussian papers say that the demolition of the Russian fortresses on the Black Sea is not insisted on by the

THE FALL OF KARS.
Advices from Erzeroum to the 29th Advices from Erzeroum to the 29th of November bring accounts of the surrender of Kars. Gen. Williams had intended to hold out to the end of November in hopes of relief, but on the 24th so men perished of hunger, and seeing that no succor was at hand, he thought it needless to prolong the sufferings of the garrison. Gens. Kmety and Kollman (Feri Pasha), who, if captured, would have been handed over to the Austrians, succeeded in making their way through the Russian patrols, and were at Erzeroum on November 28th. On the 14th of November Muyavieff summoned the place, at the same time promising an honorable capitulation, and assuring the commandant. Vassif Pasha, that he need look for no succor. On the following day the Mushir presided at a council of war, comprising all the officers of the garrison. Opinions were divided. Some advised a desperate attack on the Russians, and others a retreat on Erzeroum, cutting their way through the enemy's lines. Gen. Williams proposed to prolong the defense for some days more, in the hope of Selim Pasha's arrival. This suggestion prevailed, and Major Teesdale, accompanied by M. Churchill, Gen. Williams's Private Secretary, was sent to the Russian camp to demand of Gen. Mouravieff an armistice of ten days, with liberty to send a courier to Erzeroum. Capt. Thompson immediately left. At Hassan Kaleh he met a Russian corps d'armec, and, finding that Selim Pasha could not advance, he returned to Kars. The articles of capitulation were then drawn up, (as Capt. Thompson immediately left. At Hassan Kalca he met a Russian corps of armee, and, finding that Selim Pasha could not advance, he returned to Kars. The articles of capitulation were then drawn up, (as follows) article 6 being inserted to protect the Hungatians and Poles who were of the garrison.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg contains the official

set of the surrender:

ACT OF THE SURKENDER OF THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF

Kass on the stipulations agreed upon between the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus, Alde-de-camp General Murayieff, and General Williams, Commissary of her Majesty the Queen of England; the 19th (29th) of November, Hondquarters of Chiffith Kaya.

Hondquarters of Chiftil-Kaya.

ARTICLE I. Surrender of the fortreas with all its materiel in act. The gups surrendered are not to be spiked; the stores said rms are to be given up in the same state as they are actually in; he ammunition, powder, arsenals, deposits of military clothers mistores are to be given up as they stand in the official returning to the day of surrender. Nothing is to be detracted or caken horse the archives.

to the day of surrender. Nothing is to be detracted or taken in the strainers.

On executing Kurs the troops are to leave posts, each of seemen and a corporal, at the following points: At each fort, outbur or butter attitude with artiflery; at each powder magar, sreduct or military depot, hospital, archives, tressury and sque. Commissaines shall be appointed by the Turkish a neitice for each part of the material, as the treasury, recently likely hospitals, provision stores and archives, charged to dister the same to Commissaines appointed for that purpose the Commander in Chief of the Russian grow.

Interediately after the troops have left the place the aboventioned posts are to be relieved by Russian posts in the present the content of the properties of the above-named Turkish soldiers are to apply the training and the newtroined Russian commandant. The Turkish soldiers are to specified a remain and accountements to the Russian posts, and er the orders of their commander are to march toward the eighty Redeably, to sweat instructions for their further mirestita. The remaind of the above-mentioned articles by the trainisation is to their further mirestita. The remaind of the above-mentioned articles by the trainisation is to the further mirestita.

commissaries is to take piece the day after the evacuation of epiace.

Ast, 2. The garrison of Kars surrendering prisoners of war, the the Commander in-Chief of the Turkish army and all the litary astheraties, will leave the place with the hours of war, deposit their arms flass Ac., in a spet agreed upon previously, hence they will proceed to the destination indicated to them the Russian Commander in Chief. As a testimating of the directs resistance made by the sarrison of Kars, the officers of Iranks to Keep their swords.

All the troops furning the sarrison of Kars, the officers of its and to keep their swords.

All the troops furning the sarrison of Kars, except those acades in the commander of the commander of the commander of the commander of the partial of the commander of the partial of the commander of the contract of the commander of the contract o

e of muskets.

The Mushir Commander-in-Chief of the army of Anatola is a to wait upon the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and band The Musili view the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and have the muster roll of his troops, and a report of all the susteries slated in the act of surrouler. Delegates of the Russian by will then call over the muster roll, and expension the ers and men of the Turkish army, for which object the call over the muster roll and expension the meets and men of the further study for which neglect the further authorities are called upon to present the registers of heir respective commands. The surveying along this had, all the resource of war, headed by their officers, will proceed in col-

umme to the bridge of Chirili-Kaya, where they will be met by Raesian traceps appointed to serve as their excort.

"The Tarkish traceps meationed in the religioned articles as having permission to return to their houses will take the Tanna road, under an especial secort, and will halt for the night near the village of Kotanly; they bind themselves to respect the inhabitants of that village, and not to commit any excess. The column will continue its murch the following day in the same order, and hair for the night at the Village of Tossniy. On the third day, when they will have reached the foot of the Sagariner, the Russian traceps will stop, and the Turks continue their march across the chain of mountains. In the direction of Errerum the Turks customes themselves not to enter the Village of Bardonz eccupied by militiamen of the Russian comp. The Turkish stragglers, who within 24 hours of the last lays's march, should not have crossed the Saganlong will be considered as should not have crossed the Saganlong will be considered as

shelld not have crossed the Saganous will be considered as presents of war.

"In evacuating the town and fortress of Kars the military authorities of the Turkish army engage themselves to leave there a sufficient number of medical men and nurses to take care of the sick left in the hospitals until their recovery.

"Asp. 3. The private property of members of the study of every rank is respected.

"Each individual belonging to the personnel of the army is authorized to sell his property or take it away at his own cost of carriage.

arriage.
ART 6 The militia (Redife, Bashi-Basonke, and Lazes) of number having first been accurately accretained, will be owed to return to their homes. The Redits, Bashi Barouts, and Luzes in hospitals, will to the same right under the same conditions, as soon as well well to be a soon as well are to be a soon as well

same right under the same conditions, as soon as well to leave.

5. The non-combatants of the army, as scriveners, in

ARY. 5. The non-combanished the same as a some as their homes as soon as their number has been accurately accretioned.

"ARY. 6. To General Williams is reserved the right of designating at his choice in a list, which must be previously submitted to the approval of General Marawief, a certain number of persons to whom permission will be given to return to their Military men, subjects of one of the beiligerent Po

homes.

"Military men, subjects of one of the belligerent Powers, are excluded from this list.

"ART. 7, All persons indicated in Articles 4, 5 and 6, entrare themselves by their word of konor not to bear arms against his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias during the whole dura tion of the present war.

"ART. 8. The inhabitants of the town throw themselves upon the gaperosity of the Russian Government, which takes them under its protection.

"Immediately the troops have given up their arms, the inhabitants of the town are to send a deputation, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the place, to give the keys to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and to trust themselves unreservedly to the generosity of the acquet Sovereign of Russia.

"ART. 9. The public monuments and buildings of the town belonging to the town, are to be respected and left intact.

"It being the principle of the Russian towerment to respect the customs and traditions of the people subjected to its government, and especially the buildings devoted to worship; it will not allow any damage to be done to the religious monuments of historical souvering of Kars.

"Signed and approved by W. S. WILLIAMS, Major-General.

"Col. DE KAUFFMAN. Chief of the Military Chancery of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Commander on by

he Commander in Chief of the Army of the Caucasua."

"Signed and approved by W. S. WILLIAMS. Major-General.
"Col. Dr. KAUFFMAN. Chief of the Military Chanacty of the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Cacasua."

The effect of the fall of Kars is thus descanted on by The London Daily News:

"The Russians in possession of Kars may fearlessly scatter their Cossacks and other light troops of plunderers over the whole district of which Erzeroum is the capital. They are thus absolute masters of the great highway by which the trade of Western Europe finds its way from Trebizond to Persia, and the countries of Central Asia which lay beyond it. The products of Europe and its colonies, which the inhabitants of the region we have indicated have hitherto obtained almost exclusively by the route from Trebizond, through Erzeroum, they must now seek to procure through other channels. In this state of affairs they will naturally turn to Russia. Russia can procure these manufactures and products across her land frontier from Prussia or Austria, convey them by her immense system of inland water-carriage to the Volga, and ship them across the Caspian to Persia. Russia was beginning to suffer from the stoppage of her commerce and the consequent drying up of the supplies required to enable her to carry on the war. The capture of Kars enables her to stop the current of European commerce through Turkey to Central Asia and compel the stream to flow across her own trade was beginning to feel, and enabling her to protract the war. This is not all. Persia is thus placed at the mercy of Russia for the far greater part of her supplies of European goods. Persia is at no time unwhing to pick a quarrel with Turkey. The Shotes of Persia and the Sunnites of Turkey hate each other with a hatred not exceeded by that with which the Orangemen and Romanists of Ireland hate each other. Wars have been waged for long centuries between Persia and the expense of Turkey for the possession of the rich lands watered by the Tigris and Euphrates. Net only is Persia placed in a condition of mercantile dependa

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

Omer Pasha at last dates, Dec. 11, had established his headquarters at Redot Kaleh. Omer himself was at Servia Nov. 30, where his army was encamped, stopped by the rains. Selim Pasha, with 12,000 mea, was at Trebizonde, waiting the arrival of the Egyptian division. Gen. Muravieff has directed a column on Akhaltsik, and part of the garrison of Kutais had gone to Gori to defend the passes which commands the entrance into Georgia. At Constantinople it is asserted and expected that the Russians will evacuate Kutais.

Kutale.

Another account says that Omer Pasha had recovered the Ingour; also that Selim Pasha will be sperseded and brought before a court-martia

THE CRIMEA.

THE CRIMEA.

There is nothing important from the Crimea. Correspondence to the 11th mentions that the banks of the Chernaya were still flooded at that date. The Russians had made an appearance on the hights of Urkousta, and showed some manifestations of an intention to attack the French positions in the Baidar valley, with the view of restricting the ground covered by the allied outposts, which now afford fuel for the army and food for the cattle. As the French have retired in presence of Winter the Russians have thrown forward their advanced posts at Kolduz and Markul to the north-east, and from Aitodar and Ozembash to the north-east, and from Aitodar and Ozembash to the north-the field of Sevastopol, but English correspondence says little damage is done. The Alies have ceased to return the fire. The roads are so bad that the conveyance of putting materials to the front is suspended, and if not resumed several thousand men is suspended, and if not resumed several thousand men must pass the Winter under canvas. All the British cavalry have now arrived from the Crimea at Scutari

and Ismed.

Latest dates from Constantinople (14th) say that recent storms in the Black Sea had caused considerable
damage to the shipping. Active hostilities had ceased
in the Crimes. At Odessa, Cherson and Perekop,
from 15 to 20 degrees of cold had been experienced.
Communication with Sympheropol was interrupted

A private letter mentions a report (doubtful) that the docks of Sevastopol were to be blown up on

KERTCH AND YENIKALE.

From Kertch and Yenikale advices are to December 5. A formidable line of works was in course of construction at the former place. The hutting of the men was nearly finished, but had been interrupted by rain. There was little sickness.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS FROM THE CRIMEA.

The The Invalide Russe of Dec. 20 publishes the following news from the Crimea:
[Extracts from the journal of the military operations from Nov. 19 to Dec. 7, transmitted by A. D. C. General Prince

Gorchakes! Between Nov. 19 and Dec. 7 nothing remarkable has occurred in the Crimea. The Allies, under the fire of our intrenchments on the north-side of Sevastopol, have continued their labors in leveling the batteries and trenches constructed against the batteries and trenches constructing a rannert against the batod 5, and in constructing a rampart against the ions Nos. 5 and 6.
On the left flank of our positions and before Eupa-

toria skirmishes have taken place between the out-posts, in which our cavalry, our Cossacks and our Greeks from Balaklava have constantly had the adrantage over the enemy.

The details of these affairs are contained in the fol-owing order of the day issued by Aid-de-Camp Gen.
Prince Gerchakoff:

ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH AND TO THE LAND AND NAVAL TROOPS IN THE

"Headquarters of Barshiserat. Dec. 2, 4855. [No. 799].

"I have remarked with peculiar satisfaction that a most praiseworthy activity has generally prevailed of late at the outposts and among the advanced troops, showing a vigilance, sagacity and boldness, which re-

flect great topor on the chiefs of detachments.

"The following facts, which I make known to the

"The following incis, which I make known to the troops intrusted to my command, will demonstrate what I have said:

"On the 19th of November, at 2 in the afternoon, a picket having been placed by the outposts of the Karalez detachment, the duty being performed by Col. Valoueff's 22d Regiment of Don Cossacks, at a station opposite the Village of Oupa, the non-commissioned officer Goloubint off, and the Cossacks Parsinford. Karaterians and Toronto-terminal. koff. Kournetsoff. Krutebenias, and Tobebetareff.

forming part of this picket, perceived three Prench-men on kerseback. They were riding through the defile from the village of Koutchka toward Mokraia-Lougevina. After allowing them to ride past the picket, the Comarks stealthily advanced for the pur-

picket, the Consacks stealthily advanced for the purpose of cutting off their retreat, and planted themselves in ambuscade in a ravine which the horeeemen
would have to pass through on their return.

"On perceiving the Consacks, the Frenchmen
charged them saber in hand, in the hope of cutting
their way through; but they were received with a volley of musketry, which killed the horse of one of
them, Capt. Frochen, and he himself was instantly
made a prisoner. Another, Lieut. Col. Brayer, alighting from his horse, sought cover in the wood; but he
was discovered and taken prisoner also, after making
some resistance. The third Frenchman, an orderly,
alone contrived to escape, owing to the speed of his
horse.

ainte contrived to escape, owing to the per-horse.

On Nov. 27 at daybreak, in conformity with the arrangements made by Col. Bontemps of his Majesty the Emperor's regiment of the Hussar Corpe, and who commands the outposts of the right wing of the Espatoria detachment, a party of fifteen volunteers from the S-cond regiment of Ural Cossacks, was sent out on a reconnaisance, under the command of Lieut. Yansvski, belonging to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine Mikhailovna's regiment of Lieuters.

Yansvski, belonging to her Imperial Highness the Graad Duchess Catherine Mikhailovna's regiment of Lancers.

"At break of day our party fell in with a Turkish patrol between Eupatoria and the hamlet of Boghai. Without hesitation Lieut, Yanovski fell on the enemy with his Uralians, and took prisoner the chief of the patrel, Captain Mustapha, of the Second regiment of Turkish Lancers.

"On the same day, and at the same moment, a skillful and bold stroke was inflicted on the enemy at the extreme left of our main body. Major Moussine-Foushkine, of Marshal Count Radetski's regiment of hussars, commanding the flying detachment on the Southern coast, had climbed with a small party of volunteers to the top of Mount Yaila, in order to detect as accurately as possible the dislocation of the enemy in the valley of Baidar. But after three days passed in attempts frustrated by a thick fog and the constant fall of snow, he was unable to satisfactorily effect his purpose. Nevertheless, this superior officer, while approaching in various directions the enemy's pickets, had succeeded in ascertaining that a post of ten to fifteen men, stationed on the top of the Merdvene flight of steps, redescended every evening, probably by way of precaution, into the valley of Baidar, along the road of the vallage Kalendia, and that it was replaced next day by another. Taking advantage of this interval for reconnoitering exactly the position of this post and of the roads leading to it from different sides, Major Moussine-Poush-kine made his arrangements for carrying it.

"To this end a party of twenty Greeks from Balak-

ing it.
To this end a party of twenty Greeks from Balak-

lava was sent toward the flight of steps by a path during the night of Nov. 14-15. "At day-break on the 15th, when the enemy's picket "At day-break on the 18th, when the enemy's picket had as usual completely occupied its post, the Balaklavians threaded their way along a path leading from Kalendia, and without firing a single shot, charged with the bayonet. In the first moment of surprise, the French, after receiving them with a few shots, that took no effect, rushed to the steps, but there, seeing their retreat cut off by ten other Balakavians who had restricted bidden themselves in ambush near the steps.

their retreat cut off by ten other Balakavians who had previously hidden themselves in ambushnear the steps, they surrendered to the number of ten men. One single man of their party attempted to cut his way through, and was killed.

"Major Moussine-Poushkine attributes the success of this enterprise, adroitly planned and intrepidly carried out, to the indefatigable activity and sagacity of Second Captain Rize, of the Balaklava Greek Battalion, but I attribute no less the success to Major Moussine-Poushkine himself, who directed the operation in person.

person.
"After rewarding with marks of honor of the mili-"After rewarding with marks of honor of the military order and with congratulations the men who most distinguished themselves in these several skirmishes, I have the satisfaction of addressing thanks justly deserved to the chiefs of the outposts belonging to Col. Valouieff's Karalez detachment, and of the right wing of Col. Bontemp's Eupatoria detachment, to Major Monssine-Poushkine, to Second Capt. Rizo, to Lieut. Yanovski, and also to all men who took part in these skirmishes. I have authorized the immediate chiefs of these two latter officers to present them, in order that they may be rewarded.

of these two acts of the troops under my command, not acts of presumptions and thoughtless bravery, but the proofs of prudent gallantry and of a sure military eye, as given by the above-named

of a sure military eye, as given by the above-named officers.

"I invite the superior chiefs to encourage, and endeavor in every way to develop qualities equally praiseworthy and useful among their subordinates, for net merely are boldness and sagacity the certain pledges of success in petty warfare, but in addition, the officers accustomed when on outpost duty to exercise incessant vigilance, and to take advantage of every local or accidental circumstance, such as negligence on the part of the enemy, the inclemency of the weather, &c., so as to injure the adversary and establish a moral superiority over him—these officers, by applying later these qualities on a greater scale, promise in a more enlarged sphere honor and glory to themselves and to the arms of their country.

(Signed)

"The Commander in Chief.

"A D. C. General Prince GORTCHAKOFF II."

(Signed) "The Commander in Chief,
"A. D. C. General Prince GORTCHAKOFF II."
The Invalide Russe, also, published. "A. D. C. General Prince GORTCHANOFF IL"
The Invalide Russe also publishes the following news from the eastern coasts of the Black Sea:
On the 20th of Nov. Major-Gen. Brummer's column joined Major-Gen. Prince Bagration Moukhranski's detachment and our troops stationed themselves on the left bank of the Tekhenis Tskhalé, near the hamlet of Hanari, on the road leading from the post-station Marinskaia to Khoni.
The bulk of the enemy's forces had advanced in the meanting from Tsioi to the Tekour River. Their van-

The bulk of the enemy's forces had advanced in the meantime from Tsioi to the Tékour River. Their vanguard, under the command of Ferhad Pasha, approached the Tskhénis Thsalké on the 22d, and their patrols, who showed themselves on the right bank of the river, exchanged musket shots with our militia. in all haste, after destroying in their rear the bridge constructed over the Kobza, and returned to the other side of the Tekhour.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS AT

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS AT BAGA.

The Moniteur publishes the following dispatch from Marshal Pelissier to the French Minister-of-War:

"Headquarters, Sevastofol, Dec. 11.

"Monsieur Le Markehal: You have already learnt by my telegraphic dispatch of the sth instant of the failure of the Russians in their attack on the morning of that day against the advanced posts of of D'Autemarre's division in the Valley of Baidar.

"As your Excellency is aware, these advanced posts form a semi-circle at 3,000 metres in advance of General D'Autemarre's division on the Upper Chernaya, passing by Eski-Arman, Ourkust, Baga, and Savatka. Those villages, situated at the foot of the wooded hights which separate the Valley of Baidar from the upper Belbec and the Chouliou, command a sight of the passes by which that valley can be entered, and are occupied by strong advanced posts (grand gardes).

rdes).
The enemy, on the strungth, probably, of informative received from Taxtars, conceived the idea of carry.

ing off one or more of our outposts. ing off one or more of our outposts.

On the 7th, at daybreak, a portion of the Russian troops stationed at Jenisala, at Fok-Sala, and Argu, were suddenly put in movement. The Cossack regiment of Col. Zeloteroff took the lead, followed by 500 men taken from the ranks, armed with rifles; these were followed by three battalions of the Smolensk Regiment, Col. Oglobcheff, which formed the main

hedgenerit, Co. Oglobeled, what formed the main body of the column, consisting of about 2,500 infantry and 400 to 500 borsemen.

"The Russians crossed the summits of the Cardonu-Bell and Caden-Otar ridges; surrounded during the night, which was dark and rainy, and carried, despite night, which was dark and rainly, and carried, despite a vigorous resistance, a small advanced post of twelve men, placed at the junction of the Baga and Ourkust roads. They then attacked with the greater number of their force, about 3 in the morning, the villages of Ourkust and Baga, directing their chief efforts against

the latter village.

"The grand garde stationed there consisted of a ection of the seventh battalion of Chasseurs a-pied of three companies of the second battalion of the 26th Regiment of the Line, and of a detachment of the fourth Chasseurs d'Afrique, commanded by Chef de Bataillou Richebeurg, of the 26th. This superior officer, remain-Richebeurg, of the Seth. In a superior of meer, remaining in position, allowed the enemy to approach, and did not fire till within good reach; the firm attitude of his troops imposed upon the enemy, and, despite their superiority in number, prevented them gaining ground. The Russians then attempted to turn us by the left and to descend into the plain between Baga and Savatka, so as to cut off our retreat toward the Chernaya.

What the converge the training to appear to the constraint by

to descend into the plain between Baga and Savatka, so as to cut off our retreat toward the Chernaya.

"While the enemy were thus trying to penetrate by Baga they were also advancing on Ourkust. Lieutenant-Colonel Lacretelle of the 19th of the Line, enumanding the line of advanced posts, was stationed on this point, with five companies of the 7th Bataillou of Charseurs-a-pied and a division of the 4th Charseurs d'Afrique. He immediately assumed the offensive and sent at once, under the orders of Chef de Bataillou Maurice, in command of the 7th Battailou, two companies of Charseurs of that battailou to a small plateau, situated in advance and to the right of Ourkust, and from which those companies threatened the Russian right. This movement, executed with great resolution, first alarmed, and then caused the enemy to hesitate; they first slackened their advances, and then came to a hait. On perceiving this indecision, the charge was sounded along the whole line, and from Baga as well as from Ourkust our troops threw themselves against the enemy, who were compelled to beat a retreat, and were pursued through the woods nearly as far as the ridges which encour as the valley.

ridges which encompass the valley.

At the same time that the Russians attacked Baga and Ourkast 400 infantry and about 100 Cossacks, describing by the Cades-Otar road, attempted a diversity of the Cades-Ot

ion on the left of Ourkust; but they found two com-panies of the 7th Chassicum-a-pied to stop their ad-vance, and, after two or three bayeast charges, they turned heel. Capt. Pichon, who commanded those companies, and who killed three Russians with his own hand, displayed on this occasion his usual vigor.

"On the first musket shots Gen. D'Autemarre had sent Gen. Niel, with two battalons and a squadron, to reinforce the line attacked. But on the arrival of these reserves on the some of action the enemy was

sent Gen. Niel, with two battahons and a squadrou, or reinforce the line attacked. But on the arrival of these treserves on the scene of action the enemy was already completely routed. At 9 a. m. all was over.

"Our troops and their Commanders, Monsieur le Maréchal, did their duty well; they were full of resolution and intelligence, and this is what made the success so quick and so decisive even against superior forces.

"The Russians left in our hands 150 killed, wounded, er prisoners. The number of the latter is 28; that of the wounded taken to our ambulances is 17, two of whom are officers. Yesterday morning 80 killed had been buried, and a search was going on for those that might have fallen among the brushwood.

"Our loss, even including the 12 men of the outpost that was surrounded, and four Chasseurs d'Afrique, captured between Baga and Ourkust, is much less than that of the enemy. We only had two men killed and 11 wounded, one of whom is an officer. We owe this happy result to the promptitude itself of the success.

"Marshal Commander of the French Army in the East."

THE BALTIC.

In the early part of the present year the Russian Government ordered that all persons who came to Finland from Sweden must remain there till the end of the Sammer. A new order is now promulgated, and foreigners who henceforth visit Finland must remain there till the end of the war.

VARIOUS ITEMS. Miss Nightingale continues at Scutari, and propose dividing her time this Winter between that place and

the Crimea.

A high mass was performed on board the French flag-ship in the Black Sea, for repose of the soul of

A high mass was performed on occupied and high mass was performed on deciding a high mass was performed on the soul of Admiral Brust.

An Odessa letter mentions that the fortification of Nikolaieff are completed. Gen. Todtleben was at Odessa. So large is the influx of strangers into the Crimea that 80,000 persons are said to be, at this moment, at Sympheropol.

The mixed commission on the Turkish loan is now proceeding with its dutles, after having encountered many impediments.

many impediments.
Dr. Huffnagle, American Consul-General for the
East, was at Kenkioi Dec. 11.
Gen. Marmora is expected soon at Turin, on his way O Paris.

Gen. Lüders has again taken up his quarters in

Gen. Luders has again taken up his quarters in Odessa, and recently gave a ball to celebrate the nuptials of his daughter—the only surviving child out of a family of twelve—with Col. Weimarn.

Marshai Pelissier is reported to have notified his Governmeat that no military success is possible from the present base of operations in the Crimea. Hence, they say, the grand council of war to be called in Paris to decide on a new plan for the Spring campaign.

EMANCIPATION OF SERFS IN MOLDAVIA.

EMANCIPATION OF SERFS IN MOLDAVIA. The following is the text of the decree, dated the 2sth of November, by which Prince Ghika has emancipated the serfs in Moldavia:

"The law voted in 1844 by the Extraordinary General Assembly, relative to the enfranchisement of the serfs belonging to the State, to the metropolis, to the bishopries, and to the monasteries in general, provided at the same time for the progressive purchase of the serfs of private persons, by setting apart for the purpose the sums arising from the tax of the freed men. The object of this philanthropic measure was to arrive, in a series of years, at the abolition of slavery in this country, and it reposed principally on the hope that most of the owners of serfs, moved by emulation, would spontaneously sid in the liberation of the human beings in their possession. We, howaver, regret to have to state that very few among them have thus far responded to this humane appeal, while, on the other hand, the small sums set apart for redeeming slaves have not, by any means, effected their complete manumission. Among the duties which our position impose on us, and among the reforms which we have attempted to realize, we find that this question is one of those which must be dealt with before any other, because it springs from the laws of humanity itself, and greatly concerns the dignity of the country. At the moment at which all Europe testifies such great interest in the Principalities, and contemplates fixing their future destinies, it is the duty of our country, on its part, to take a step in advance. Many years have passed since Slavery was abolished in all the civilized States of the Old World; the Moldo-Wilachia States have alone preserved this disgraceful vestige of barbarous society; in these Principalities alone Slavery forms part of the general social order. Such an anonally neither ought to nor can any longer exist; such a state of things is in opposition to the sacred dogmas of the Christian religion, to all the principles of harmanity, and to the from observation as has hitherto been attempted—for it is impossible to hide it—but one which we must remedy as soon as possible. In consequence, as a Prince and as a Christian, consulting the dignity of the country and the sentiments of our own heart, we now call the serious attention of our Council to this important question; we countjon its active co-operation in aiding us to solve this matter in a spirit in conformity with the great laws of humanity, and at the same time not to forget the indemnity which is due to the possessors of slaves; and we recommend it to presame time not to forget the indemnity which is due to
the possessors of slaves; and we recommend it to prepare a bill on the subject, and to submit it to us in
order that it may be discussed by the General Divan.
Our opinion is, that the basis of this measure should be—
1. The immediate abolition of Slavery in Moldavia; 2.
The regulation and the mode of apportioning the indemnity to be accorded to the possessors of slaves. We
hope that the co-operation of our countrymen, without
distinction, will not fail us in this humane question:
we do not doubt that the Ministers themselves will dewe do not doubt that the Ministers themselves vete their efforts to carry out to its full extent the task which we thus confide to them; and for this purpose we reckon on the zeal and on the principles of humanity which they have constantly display

"Countersigned, "R. MAUROJENI." The Administrative Council Extraordinary, in its sitting of the 28th ult., declared that it received this document with profound gratitude, and it charged two of its members to draw up a bill in accordance with the principles laid down in it.

THE FRENCH PEACE PAMPHLET. The following is a translation of the pamphiet ju-published at Paris under the title, "Necessity of Congress for the Pacification of Europe," by Statetman: " Ponts, Dec. 20.

"According as the probabilities of a pacific solution assume greater consistency, certain organs of the English press are endeavoring, by irritating articles, to endanger the effect of the sage resolutions and of the calm attitude of the Allied Governments.

"In misrepresenting the form and character of a document which it is the duty of the official parties to keep secret, a risk is run of offending the Power which Europe has applied to for concessions, when the interest of all is to facilitate the success of the proceeding now entered on.

ing now entered on.
"It would be senseless to suppose that any state ma

"It would be senseless to suppose that any state and of Great Britain can behold otherwise than with the deepest regret this inconsiderate line of factics.

"In the plans of arrangement now in course of negotiation, no one has any idea of humilating Russia or depreciating the just share of influence and authority which she is called on to preserve in the councils of

France and England have united together for a ust war, not only because it was a just one, but be ause their own history proves to Russia that she coulield without dishone

Do England and France find themselves lowered or humiliated by the obligation in which they were placed—the first to recognize the Independence of the United States, and the second to renounce the co-quests of the Republic and of the Empire? "The result of the present struggle proves the con-

"Yet both these concessions were wrested from them by force of arms. It was France who con-strained England to abandon her Colonies in North America, and it was England who, in a greater de-gree than any other nation, contributed to detach from the French territory Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces; and yet France and England are at pres-ent closely united.

"Proud of their new destinies, they assuredly have

a right to proclaim that, in making at present the sacrifice of a policy incompatible with the peace of the world, Russia cannot decline in public estimation; but that, on the contrary, she must increase in the confi-dence and esteem of Europe, and perhaps prepare berself for a not distant future of new and precious al-

unces. "In that situation the duty of the statesman is to the dignity of a Sovereign who, the day on which he will have signed peace, will find in his enemies of the day before nothing else than brothers.

Since the Congress of Vienna five great Powers have governed Europe with common accord. To-day three of these Powers are at war, and the spontaneous infervention of the secondary tree of these powers are at war, and the spontaneous infervention of the secondary tree in the solution.

infervention of the remaining two, either in an isolated manner or in conferences, fails to reconcile them. It , then, surprising that the ordinary proceedings are "One handred and twenty millions of men are against in the struggle; on one side, they are dying it their faith; on the other, for justice. Thousands

of cannon are thundering after forty years peace; four thousand millions of france have been consumed in less than fifteen months, and Europe awaits from this last holocaust of blood and gold a peace which shall have

"Such is the present war.
"Such is the present war.
"When interests so noble and gigantic are at stake
"When interests so noble and gigantic are at stake
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"When interests so noble and gigantic are at stake
"When interests so noble and gigantic are at stake and giganti can there be any chance of reconciling the belligerent parties otherwise than by a Congress? And is not

parties otherwise than by a Congress? And is not that measure justified moreover by the incontestible fact that at the sole announcement of the convocation of a Congress the different populations would consider peace concluded?

"And why is this anticipated confidence? It is because nobody is ignorant that the sole difficulty is to find a conclusion worthy of the struggle, and that after the fall of Sevastopol and the destruction of the Black Sea ficet, peace became possible. In fact, a new position was created by this event, and it was pointed out with clearness in the address by Napoleon III. to the exhibitors, and in the official papers of his diplomacy.

the exhibitors, and in the official papers of his diplomacy.

"As long as a decisive success had not been obtained, the Allies could only think of increasing their forces on the field of battle. In pursuing, at the price of enermous sacrifices, a result which would turn to the advantage of all, they could not admit that neutrality had a useful mission to fulfill. But as England, France, Turkey and Sardinia had sufficed for the task, and as the proposed aim was attained, the position of neutrals could be looked at in a more favorable light.

"It was then that the Emperor, making a solema appeal to the pressure of public opinion with the view of terminating the war, exclaimed: Let Europe decide and declare who is in the right and who is in the wrong, for that will be a grand step toward a solution." He proclaimed with conviction and truth that, in the present epoch of civilization, the success of armies is but temporary, and that definitively it is public opinion that carries away the last victory.

"Thus, in the thoughts of the allied Governments, the last victory will be the conclusion of a peace. And it is public opinion in Europe which will have the merit and the honor, provided it interferes in the negotiations, assists at their various phases, and officially pronounces on all the minor difficulties which may issue from the discussions.

"A Congress can alone offer the opportunity of deling this."

The readiness with which the secondary States

this. The readiness with which the secondary States have replied to the invitation of the Emperer of the French proves that Europe is prepared for that great

French proves that Europe is prepared to that grows spectacle.

"While Sweden was engaging herself by a treaty, the Governments of Central Europe, of the first, second, and even of the third order, were addressing to the Court of Russia friendly representations, by no means comminatory, but expressing in the clearest manner the necessity of making concessions which would guarantee to the Western Powers the fact that the object of the war was really acquired. At the same time each of them informed France and England of the steps which it had taken, and invited them to receive with moderation the propositions that Russia might make. The majority of the sovereign Courts are consteps which it had taken, and invited them to receive with moderation the propositious that Russia might make. The majority of the sovereign Courts are consequently co-operating at this moment in the negotiations. But their co-operation is isolated, non-official, and without force. Theirs are local opinions, and disjointed; it is not the general opinion of Europe which they express.

"In order that the general opinion be rendered useful and imposing that it may carry away that he

"In order that the general opinion be rendered useful and imposing, that it may carry away that last victory which shall definitively endow the world with peace, from the fact that it will leave behind it neither victors nor vanquished, it must necessarily be manifested solemnly, in an assembly of the representatives of all the States, where various modes of thinking may be conformed in one idea, and where the will of all may have but one voice.

"In a congress, Europe will be represented and personified.

sonified.

"Ambitions will be restrained and men's minds re

"Ambitions will be restrained and men's minds re-vivilied; above all, over the powers will be suspended a supreme authority, which will ennoble the sacrifices, give to moderation the character of magnanimity, im-pose a salutary restraint on religious or national ex-gencies, over-excited by the contest, and render to each government a perfect liberty of action with respect to the subjects. subjects.
It would be most desirable were the idea of a con-

"It would be most desirable were the hea of a con-gress to proceed from Russia, and if, taking into con-sideration as a basis of negotiations the propositious carried to St. Petersburg by Count Esterhazy, she were to propose to deliberate on them not only in a simple conference, but in an assembly of all the sov-creigns, and after solemn and sincere declarations on the origin, the character, and the results of the contest.

regins, and after scientification are the origin, the character, and the results of the contest.

"Such an overture would be a more certain indication of the pacific dispositions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg than a pure and simple acceptance of an altimatum which might have no other aim than to retard the recall of the Austrian Embassador. It will be remembered that a similar acceptance preceded the first conferences at Vienna, and did not prevent their failure. If Russia were boldly to adopt this step her language would have a character of frankness and of grandeur which, in freeing her diplomatiza forever from the reproach of duplicity, would materially facilitate the conclusion of peace.

"It is only necessary to open cotemporaneous history to comprehend that Alexander II, may enter on this path without humiliating Russia; and if he considers the much greater sacrifices which the other powers have been compelled to make for the progress of civilization, he will bless God for having reserved to his people, in a similar crisis, a privileged position.

of civilization, he will bless God for naving reserved to his people, in a similar crisis, a privileged position. When the hour of American independence sounded. England had no idea that the annihilation of her old colonial policy was for her commerce and her navy the germ of an unlimitted development. At the moment when coalesced Europe made Napoleonian France violently return within the limits of the old monarchy. no one could foresee that the resuscitated empire would find in the reaunciation of her conquests the means of extending over the free States of Europe an influence more powerful than that of Louis XIV. or of

the two countries should suffer nearly half a century of humiliations before they could clearly see into the new destinies and frankly resign themselves, one to the

less of her North American possessions, and the other of the conquests of the Republic and the Empire.

But Russia, afte, a peace of forty years which has changed the face of the world, softened manners, and brought nations together in amity, enjoyed a better fate. Immediately after the struggle she was able to accuracy and any corriging the results of it; and at appreciate and appropriate the results of it; and at the very moment at which she renounces her old East-ern policy, she sees that that policy does not die, that it is regenerated, and that in civilizing herself she

triumphs!
"What idea animated Peter the Great with respect to Constantinopie? An idea as generous and as holy as that which conducted the King St. Louis, Richard of England, and Leopold of Austria to the tomb of

Christ.

"Can we feel surprised that this idea, a living tradi-"Can we feel surprised that this idea, a living tradi-tion of all reigns, should have been enveloped in my-tery, have grown in the dark, and that when it ap-peared in the open day, fully armed, it succumbed and became transformed into a conflict of giants? No-for from the moment it was conceived it had that de-tiny. It was exclusive and incomplete, for it only aimed at the enfranchisement of the Greek commu-nion; it was aggressive and encroaching, for that enfranchisement implied a territorial rearrangement of Europe.

Europe.

"But Europe, which the creator of Russia had only and Amsters seen exclusively commercial at London and Amsterdam, irreligious and dissolute at the Court of the Regent, and which could not comprehend his great con-ception, was at that time undergoing a grand trans-formation. While Catherine and Nicholas were slowly formation. While Catherine and the Constantinople for the armies of Russia, the old feudal edifice of the West was crume. Russia, the old feudal edifice of the West was founding.

bling away, and on its ruins Napoleon was it the base of a new policy and a new society. "At a distance of one hundred and fifty ye ideas of Peter the Great have found before ideas of Peter the Great have found before them regenerated Europe, drawing after it already the Estern world into its principles of order, justice, and tolerance, by the sole attraction of the wonders of civiland raising aloft the cross in the metropole

Islamism.
The will of Peter the Great was from that moment

complished.
"And when in the nineteenth century Russia directed her armics and fleets on Constantinople, she committed as grave an error as if England or France had recom-menced the Crusades. But let her admit that error and renounce her system of isolated propagandism; let her claim her share in the collective protectorate which Christian Europe has achieved, and this claim will not Christian Europe has achieved, and this claim will not be refused. Is Europe ignorant of the fact that the co-religionists of the Russian people compose three fourths of the population of Turkey; that the ill-feeling of the cabinet of St. Petersburg can create there enormous difficulties, and that its sincere co-operation would, on the contrary, become one of the most essential elements of the pacific regeneration of the Ottoman Empire!

"Such is the truth as to the origin, the character and the results of the struggle.

"No. his the truth as to the origin, the character the results of the struggle.

"Were Russia to accept these views, and the negotiations of the cabinets to adopt at once inspirations as liberal; were a congress to meet with such sentiments of frankness and honor, where the conscience of sovereigns would co-operate with the talents of diplomatists to reconstruct with solidity and justice the equilibrium of Europe, who would dare to doubt of success!

"No nerven. "No person.
"Prepared to agree, as in a family deliberation be-

fore their peers, the beligerent powers would be au-thorized to conclude an armistice as a poof of the legitimate hopes which would proceed from the new form of negotiations.

"Soon all the difficulties would be smoothed away; for it cannot be admitted that a Congress of Sovereigns.

for it cannot be admitted that a Congress of Sovereigns, united to regulate, in the name of the common weal,